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THE

## National Deaf Mute Gazette

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### EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES AND BLIND PERSONS ACCORDING TO THE SYSTEM OF DR. BLANCHET OF PARIS.

[A paper read before the American Social Science Association at the third general meeting, in New Haven, October 9, 1866.]

BY F. B. SANBORN.

It is now about three hundred years since Pedro Ponce de Leon, a Spanish monk, by patience and skill, taught a few deaf and dumb children of the high nobility in his country, to articulate. But it is only within the last hundred years that anything like a science of instruction for the deaf and dumb has grown up in Europe and America. Like all other sciences, it has led to controversies; indeed it may be said to have originated in controversy. Samuel

Heinicke, founder of the German method of instructing deaf mutes, in which articulation has a large share, and the more famous Abbe de L'Epee were the first to differ on the value of signs and of articulation in carrying on the education of deaf mutes. The Abbe de L'Epee, though not the first in France to teach this unfortunate class was by far the most illustrious. Born in 1712, and laboring zealously for the education of the deaf and dumb during the latter half of the 18th century, he is fairly entitled to be called the founder of the French method of instruction, although his successors have abandoned many of his ideas. In continuing the use of signs and pantomime, however, and in rejecting articulation they mainly agree with him. The French method was early introduced into America by a pupil of the institution which De L'Epee founded, but that of Germany has never obtained a footing.

I do not propose in this paper to discuss the two conflicting systems, but to turn the attention of this association to a new movement in France which seems likely to modify materially both the French and the German method. At the head of this new movement stands Dr. Blanchet of Paris, physician of the Imperial Institution for Deaf Mutes, a learned and zealous man. Dr. Blanchet is the successor, though not immediate, of the celebrated Dr. Itard, who for forty years was physician of the Imperial Institution. Like Dr. Itard he has made many experiments on the deaf mute with a view to restore his hearing, in whole or in part,—but apparently with more success than his predecessor had. In the thirty years which his experience covers, he believes that he has proved, by scientific demonstration, the following propositions:

I. That the vocal organs of the deaf mute and those of the speaking person are, with few exceptions, constituted precisely alike.

II. That deaf mutes are persons suffering from deafness alone.

III. That in all cases where the organs of hearing cannot be successfully treated, it is always or almost always possible for the organs of speech to perform functions, not exacted by hearing, but by seeing,—imitative, and by means of tactile impression of sonorous waves; but the pronunciation of the deaf mute who can hear, remains always and beyond all comparison more distinct than that of the deaf mute deprived of hearing.

Dr. Blanchet goes on to say,—and this, be it remembered, was in 1851: "I have been so fortunate as to restore hearing and speech to a certain number of deaf mutes. I believe, also that I have de-

monstrated that the French language does not, as has been too long and too often repeated, offer insurmountable difficulties to the acquisition of speech and of reading on the lips by persons incurably deaf. Finally, I have proved that persons in this last category are capable of perceiving, within certain limits, the waves of sound by other organs than those of hearing; and that this knowledge aids considerably in the study of articulation."

That this was no empty boast is clear from an interesting discussion in the French Academy of Medicine, during the years 1849-53. A commission of the academy, consisting of Messieurs Begin, Baillelorgier, Gueneau de Mussy, Borulloud and Piorry, having examined the matter carefully, at the request of the minister of the interior, reported:

"1. That on examining the deaf mutes under instruction, it was found that a certain proportion (from one-fourth to one-fifth) were capable of being cured or improved in their hearing; and, after proper treatment, of catching words directly by the ear, or else by means of acoustic instruments.

"2. That those persons who lost their hearing some time after birth, and still possess the use of articulate language, can, even when their deafness is next to incurable, not only preserve but develop the habit of speaking, and acquire that of reading the lips."

"3. That deaf mutes of this latter class can perceive by tactile impression on the nerves of feeling a certain number of vibrations (from 80 to 1000 or 1200) and can thus appreciate a certain number of the waves of sound; and that to cultivate this faculty would necessarily diminish their infirmity."

In discussing these conclusions, and others which I have not cited, the methods of Dr. Blanchet at that time were very thoroughly criticised, and the results appear to have been favorable to his skill in surgery, and in the instruction of deaf mutes.

These, however, were only the preliminary investigations of Dr. Blanchet. He next proceeded, under instructions from the minister of the interior, to examine the methods of teaching articulation in Belgium and Germany, and visited the deaf mute schools of those countries. He was convinced by the result of his inquiries that it was possible, not only to teach articulation to a great number of deaf mutes in special schools, but to carry on this teaching profitably in the ordinary schools frequented by speaking children. This idea of his, and the steps he has taken to realize it, are the most interesting portion of his thirty years' labor in behalf of the deaf mutes and the blind.

It should be said, however, that this idea is not absolutely original with Dr. Blanchet. In the year 1836 M. Desire Ordinaire, at that time head of the Paris institution, where he endeavored to have articulation carefully taught, published a work in which he said while advocating the mingling of deaf mutes with other children in primary schools: "This plan, which now appears difficult, perhaps impossible, will be realized, of necessity, within a few years."

It has been objected to M. Ordinaire, by Dr. Peet of New York, (who appears to have spoken entirely from hearsay, however, in this instance,) that he was "of very limited experience in the instruction of the deaf and dumb." This objection cannot be made to the Abbe Carton of Bruges, whose school Dr. Peet visited, and whom he styles "one of the most accomplished teachers of deaf mutes in Europe." The good Abbe, however, on this point, used almost the very words of Ordinaire, a quarter of a century afterwards. In a paper read before the International Philanthropic Congress in London, in 1862, Carton said, after recommending the admission of deaf mutes to the common schools:

"The success of this measure will at first be astonishing, but, in a few years it will appear to be a thing natural and simple, and the admission of deaf mute children into the common schools will pass into the traditions of society." He added that he had been meditating on this step for twenty years, or since 1842.

It may be that Dr. Blanchet, who visited the school of Carton at Bruges about 1850, and found him teaching articulation with great success, may have taken his hint for the worthy Abbe. It is stated, however, that he first conceived the idea in 1847, and that in 1849 a society in Paris, founded by him, undertook to favor the accomplishment of it. And it is certain that for at least a dozen years, mixed schools, of the kind advocated by Blanchet and by Carton have been taught in Paris, although little is known of them in this country.

This interesting fact was early brought to the notice of our association by Mr. Walker, the secretary of one of our departments, who last year made the acquaintance of Dr. Blanchet, and received from him some of his numerous publications. Mr. Walker, who was prevented from bringing forward the subject for discussion at our meeting in December, submitted these publications to the executive committee with the following letter:

LETTER OF MR. WALKER.

SPRINGFIELD, December 23, 1865.

MY DEAR SANBORN:—I sent to you, in your capacity of secretary of the board of state charities, a few days ago, some publications of Dr. Blanchet of Paris, relative to the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, in the public schools which are attended by other children of similar age, and without separating them from their families. I had hoped to read a short paper on this subject before the social science association, on Wednesday, but as my health will not permit me to be present at the meeting, and I have nothing yet prepared to send you, I shall be glad if you can find time to look into it, so far as to be able to present it to the gentlemen present, in the hope that some of them may be willing to take it up, and examine if it be not adapted to the wants of this country.

I have long felt that the special institutions established for educating this unfortunate class of persons in America, admirably as many of them are conducted, do not accomplish so much as they ought, considering how much they cost; while in the tendency to create a separate class, the individuals of which associate mainly with each other, and often transmit their infirmity to new generations by inter-marriage, I have thought that I recognized a grave social evil.

I incline to think that these difficulties might be met by adopting the system of Dr. Blanchet, which, after a long trial, has been adopted in France, and has more recently been introduced into Russia, Italy and Egypt. Is it not almost a reproach to our boasted civilization that, before anything is publicly known of this system in the United States, the Pasha of Egypt should have sent a commission of learned effendis to Paris, to be instructed by Dr. Blanchet in his method, and to carry back to the shores of Africa the fruits of their observations in enlightened France?

I am, dear Sanborn, very faithfully yours,

GEORGE WALKER.

The titles of the pamphlets submitted were read by Dr. Sanborn, who went on: In these papers Dr. Blanchet, who has been engaged since 1842 in advocating his system, states that there are in France and in the colonies about 30,000 deaf mutes, of whom about 6000 are of suitable age to be taught the primary studies, being between the ages of 5 and 12 years, but that of these only from 2000 to 2500 can be taught in the special schools established for them on the basis of our deaf and dumb asylums. These schools are 55 in number, and their cost to the public treasury is about 450,000 francs a year, say \$125,000 in our present currency; which gives an average cost of 200 francs, or about \$55 for each pupil; and about twice that sum for each pupil supported wholly at the public charge. At this

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rate, the education of the whole 6000 would cost 8,000,000 or 4,000,000 francs, say \$1,000,000.

Dr. Blanchet then argues that the special instruction in trades given by these schools is of little public utility, while it is a great public calamity to deprive the 4000 deaf mute children who remain untaught of the advantages of a primary education. The cost of this primary education in France for children who can see and speak, is 12 francs a year, say \$3.50, and Dr. Blanchet maintained that it can be extended to the deaf mutes and the blind for a cost but little greater. To effect this, he would admit the defective children to the public schools. Nor is this mere theory, for since 1847 this has been done in Paris, and there are now in that city ten public schools in which the blind and the deaf mutes are mingled with children whose senses are perfect. One hundred and fifty of the two classes are taught in these ten schools; they teach the blind to write in the ordinary character, and the deaf mutes to speak the ordinary language and read the lips of those who address them, so that the distinction between them and other pupils is greatly removed. This is an important fact in several respects. The board of education for the department of the Seine, quoted by Dr. Blanchet, said in 1855:

"This system offers the immense advantage of training the deaf and dumb in their own families, of placing them at school among speaking children, who become their companions in study, in play, and afterwards in the workshop, thus keeping up between the two classes ties of intimacy and good feeling, which must exercise the most happy influence on their future life."

In the opinion of Dr. Blanchet it has also the advantages:—

1. Of being very economical, so much so as in general to occasion no additional expense; the cost of receiving the blind and the deaf and dumb in ordinary schools being little or nothing beyond the customary expenses.
2. Of accustoming the deaf mutes to the companionship, the language, and the habits of speaking persons, and thus dispelling the prejudice and the difficulty of communication which we experience when thrown with these unfortunates, and which tend to keep them in a hurtful isolation from their kind.
3. Of retaining the deaf mutes of the country at home upon the land, where their labor can be well and profitably employed, instead of encouraging them to congregate in large towns, where their condition is often so miserable.
4. Of enabling the sums now expended for the special schools to be applied in premiums and charitable funds for the support and encouragement of deaf mutes, who now so often fall into beggary after receiving the costly training of the special school.

Dr. Blanchet adds that his method differs from that practiced in Germany in several particulars, though the two are often confounded. In Germany the pupils are taught vocalization and the reading of the lips, and are boarded in actual families instead of being shut up in great institutions; but they are not associated in school with speaking children, nor with the blind, nor do they generally reside at home, nor does the ordinary language of speaking children have so important a place in their education as in the schools instituted by Dr. Blanchet.

It appears that a charitable society has been established in Paris for carrying out the views of Dr. Blanchet, of which Monseigneur, the archbishop of Paris, is the president, and among whose subscribers are the emperor and the empress, and many philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of Paris and the vicinity. The distribution of prizes under the auspices of this society is the subject of one of the pamphlets submitted. It appears, also, that the minister of the interior

in 1858 (M. Delangle,) addressed a circular letter to the prefects of the departments, approving the form proposed by Dr. Blanchet, and that the councils general of the departments have received his suggestions with much favor. It is understood to be now the settled policy of the French government to introduce the reform proposed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. In evidence of this policy I may be allowed to quote from a letter of Dr. Blanchet, dated May 14, 1866:—

"Since the summer of 1865," Dr. Blanchet writes, "the purpose which I have cherished for thirty years, of having the deaf mutes and the blind instructed among speaking and seeing children, without separation from their families, has made great progress. The government, relying upon the success which I have had in Paris, where I had founded schools in the several districts, for gratuitous instruction to deaf mutes and the blind, have just given orders that my system shall be applied in the whole of France. All the teachers are invited to qualify themselves for this mode of instruction, so as to put it immediately in practice."

The publications and the letters of Dr. Blanchet contain many arguments which I have not cited in support of the system of mixed schools. Instead of these let me quote again from the very able paper of the Abbe Carton, read in London in 1862.

"I have observed," said the Abbe, "for more than forty years, that speaking children enter into conversation with deaf mute children much more readily than grown men. The presence of a little mute in the common school would accustom all the pupils to converse with him, and from that time he would no longer live by himself; each pupil would acquaint himself with the manual alphabet, which would thus become common and would be used for words and phrases; and so the little poor deaf mute would be restored to society, and would profit by the relation to acquire useful ideas. Do not imagine that this is only a dream of a man who wishes well to deaf and dumb. I venture to assert, and I accept very willingly all the responsibility of the assertion, that every schoolmaster, and especially every schoolmistress, who would undertake to teach a deaf mute to write and to understand the written words, would succeed. There is not a teacher of either sex, who, after an hour's conversation upon this subject, would not be able to begin profitably the instruction of a deaf mute child, and to succeed in making him comprehend the meaning of common words."

It is probable that there is not at the present time in actual service in the whole world a teacher of deaf mutes of so long practice as the Abbe Carton,—a fact which will give additional weight to this very strong statement of his. It should be noticed, too, that he does not insist upon articulation, but anticipates the constant use of the manual alphabet in the common school. It is not necessary, therefore, to enter upon the vexed question of teaching articulation before considering the utility of the plan recommended by Carton and put in operation by Blanchet.

I had hoped to present at this time some definite answers to certain questions put by me to Dr. Blanchet, respecting the practical working of his mixed schools, and their adoption in the other countries of Europe. But I have not yet received a reply to my letter containing these inquiries, and I must reserve the subject for another occasion.

I may be permitted to observe in closing, that the board of charities of Massachusetts are investigating the subject, and will probably discuss it at some length in their next annual report. They have made a considerable collection of the writings of Dr. Blanchet, besides those which have been cited in this paper, and are constantly

seeking for information on this topic. I hope it may be in the power of some of the audience to add to the little which has here been stated.

*For the National Deaf Mute Gazette.*

### THE PAST YEARS.

Holy writ says that the age of man is three score and ten; that of the world, since the creation, is nearly six thousand years.

Nearly six thousand years! Many, very many, have been the changes of that eventful period. Volumes upon volumes could not rehearse its events, and hence no man need attempt the task.

Population has increased at a rapid rate, and so have crime and vice. The great scourges of mankind, pestilence, famine and war have ever held high carnival over the fairest portions of the earth's surface. The dreadful Asiatic cholera has reared its crest and flapped its funeral wings all over God's footstool. With its slow and silent tread, it has travelled the whole Eastern Hemisphere, and tens of thousands of new made graves bear evidences of its fearful ravages. It has leaped the barrier of the broad Atlantic and stood upon our shores, while its thousands of subordinate allies, loathsome small pox, scorching fevers, and various other plagues have been diligent in its service, destroying human life. The tornado, flood, fire, frost and vermin have been busily sweeping away our means and blighting our substance. Gaunt famine, while pouncing upon thousands of inhabitants of the Eastern Hemisphere, has hovered over us, scowling at us and stretching out her bony fingers to seize us. War with its iron front, has been "shaking its gory locks" at a frightened world. It has swept the land as with the besom of destruction, and to-day the soil is fattened with the flesh and blood, and whitened with the bones of hundreds of thousands of slaughtered heroes, most of whose deeds will soon be buried in oblivion. Such have been some of the many calamities since the creation.

Eighty years have elapsed since our forefathers struck successfully for the rights of their country, which they bequeathed to us. Then there were no canals, no railroads, no steamboats, no telegraphs, and such little conveniences as sidewalks were not seen. Now, remark the wonderful changes that have been wrought! The professional, mercantile and mechanical and laboring classes generally have undergone almost an entire change. Of the distinguished and useful men of the country of that time, none remain. Death has stilled the voices of not a few, including the world-renowned Washington, the patriotic Jefferson, the learned Franklin, the ingenious and persevering Fulton, the brilliant and eloquent Clay, the logical and true-hearted Webster, the brave and sagacious Scott and the gifted and generous Lincoln. In the ecclesiastical calling the change has been complete. Forty years ago, all the sacred desks in the land were filled by able, pious, devoted, eloquent men, all of whom are now sleeping the slumber that knows no waking this side of the judgment. And of teachers and scientific men, the same story can be told—dead.

Five years have elapsed since the late rebellion on the part of the Southern people broke out. And the men and scenes of five years ago, where are they? It indeed seems as if we are surrounded by new scenes and a strange people. Many of the familiar faces of five years ago, no longer beam with life and hope. Death, relentless and inexorable, has been busy and vigilant. It is with painful feelings we look over the past and call to mind the numerous relatives and friends who have gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns. War, disease and time have made dreadful inroads in the ranks of the living, and it is not strange that large numbers of relatives, acquaint-

ances and friends should be numbered with the dead. Gone, gone, all gone! What shadows we are, and what bubbles we pursue!

Time is hurrying on, on to eternity. Peace has not yet resumed its sway all over the world. War, the grim visaged monster, is still whetting his appetite for more blood. All Europe stand upon tiptoe ready to pounce upon each other. Paraguay is struggling with Brazil in a deadly grasp. The Peruvians are fighting Chili, with the Spaniards at her back. The Fenians, following the example of our forefathers, have already struck for poor Ireland's rights, and although defeated in their *first effort*, they are yet hovering over old England, and awaiting an opportunity to avenge their wrongs, and wrest from her those rights which she has so long and unjustly deprived them of.

Such is the astonishing spectacle of the world and such is life. Let us look at those things in the light of philosophy and Christianity. What hope is there of restoring prosperity, harmony and happiness, while those evils remain? With troubles of such magnitude about us, where can we look for aid and protection? Only to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, who has chastened us.

P. N. N.

*Flint, Mich.*

*For the Gazette.*

### ABOUT 500 FACTS ABOUT THE DEAF AND DUMB.

#### I. CONVERSION OF MRS. GALLAUDET.

MR. EDITOR:—The following letter was written by a witness for the Boston *Recorder* of Jan. 2d, 1819, a copy of which I have come across, of the conversion of Miss Fowler, afterwards Mrs. Gallaudet. If you think it worthy a place in your paper, you may insert it. J. T.

DEAR SIR:—Being on a journey through the State of Connecticut a few weeks since, it ~~practically~~ *practically* happened that I should spend the Sabbath in Hartford. I attended worship in the Rev. Mr. Hawes' meeting house where it was communion day. In the course of the morning services, several candidates presented themselves for admission into the church, among whom was a young lady, a pupil in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The scene was peculiarly interesting. The reverend Pastor observed to the congregation that the case of Miss Fowler, the unfortunate candidate before them was so peculiar he felt himself bound to state that she had, for some time past, manifested a strong desire to unite with the church under his care; that he had repeatedly examined her with respect to her acquaintance with the simple and important truths of the Bible; that she had ever given the most satisfactory evidence, not only of her knowledge of these truths but also of their renewing and sanctifying influence on her heart and of the purity of her motives in thus presenting herself to make a public profession of religion; he viewed this hopeful conversion as a signal instance of the interposition of Providence in favor of the Asylum and one that ought to call forth the deepest gratitude of all present. The countenance of the candidate evidently discovered that she deeply felt the solemnity of the occasion. She came forward with great composure, bowed her assent to the covenant which had previously been explained to her, received the ordinance of baptism, and then retired to her seat to partake of the consecrated aliment, all in a manner fully evincive of a realizing sense of the solemn vows she had taken upon her.

The scene was witnessed by a large and very respectable audience who together with the companions of the candidate in misfortune were all deeply affected at a sight so novel and interesting. Never did I see so many tears shed on such an occasion. All felt abundantly rewarded for all their prayers and charities and labors to build up this infant establishment.

While witnessing this most affecting scene, I could only regret that those into whose hands the Lord has committed much of the silver and the gold, could not have been present to have had their hearts melted with ours, and opened to contribute of their abundance to provide the means for the instruction and salvation of hundreds of our kindred and of our families whose intellectual and moral powers are



now chained in darkness. Little are the public aware how many parents there are around us, who have been called to weep over the son or daughter of their hopes whose mind by the hand of nature or disease is forever barred, as they have supposed, from all improvement in human or divine knowledge. O that those to whom God has given children perfect in all their faculties, would feel for these parents and cause their tears to cease by casting in their mite to build up an institution so wonderfully calculated to raise these sons and daughters of suffering to knowledge and usefulness in this world and immortal felicity in the world to come. By aiding in this benevolent object we surely are using the most efficient means for the introduction of that happy period when "the eyes of the blind shall be opened and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; when the lame man shall leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing; when the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy on their heads."

## II. SUBLIME GESTURE.

A pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Doncaster, England, a boy about ten years of age, on being asked by signs "who made you?" uncovered his head, assumed a reverent expression of countenance, and with his open hand pointed upwards. There was a simple grandeur in the act never to be described or forgotten—a mental acknowledgement, which no words could have more emphatically conveyed.

## III. A DEAF OLD LADY REHEADED.

The Bloody Assize is remembered to this hour by the English. It began at Winchester, Eng., where a poor deaf old lady, Mrs. Alicia Lisle, the widow of one of the judges of Charles the first, who had been murdered abroad by some Royalist assassins, was charged with having given shelter in her house to two fugitives, who tried to escape cruelty. The jury three times refused to find her guilty, until Jeffreys bullied and frightened them into a false verdict. When he had extorted it from them, he said "Gentlemen, if I had been one of you, and she had been my own mother, I would have found her guilty." He sentenced her to be burned alive that very afternoon. The clergy of the cathedral and some others interfered in her favor, and she was beheaded within a week.

## IV. AN IMPOSTOR.

In 1852, a man in Maryland, pretending to be deaf and dumb, was arrested, charged with imposing upon the public and exciting false sympathy, and when taken before a justice of the peace, he apparently forgot the part he was acting and broke forth into a strain of severe invective against his accuser. He was, however, discharged.

## THE DEAF MUTES IN THE CONFEDERACY.

### NUMBER TWO.

In April, 1861, startling events occurred. Coercive policy adopted at Washington, which resulted in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the frenzied clamor of the Young Virginians and others whose enthusiasm was roused by the recent military operations in South Carolina, and the avaricious men whose wealth might be greatly accumulated by war, at last forced the Convention to pass the ordinance of secession, though with reluctance.\*

The passage of the bill created, as was expected, tremendous excitement in the State, and enthusiasm throughout the South. People flocked to Richmond from the country. Soon the city was filled to overflowing; every room in public and private buildings occupied. Still more people were coming; trains full of living freight, one after another arriving amidst the vast multitudes who were at the depot to hear news from the rural districts. Among the people thus brought in was a deaf mute. He came over from Charleston, S. C., (where he had been in business,) on his way to New York city, his adopted home, but his journey was abruptly stopped by the proclamation by Governor John Letcher, forbidding any person, of what class and condition soever, to go over to the other side of the Potomac River,

without a permit from himself, as commander-in-chief of Virginia, greatly to his consternation, as he had been flattering himself that he might go on without any molestation on account of his physical misfortunes.

W. Wolffe, the mute, the above refers to, is a native of Germany, and a manual alphabet seller. He is a tall man, strongly made with broad shoulders, and is evidently destined by nature for a more useful trade. His face is perpetually smiling, with a red beard. Such is his appearance. The reader who is acquainted with him, will find the above description correct.

With no light heart, Mr. Wolffe walked in a zigzag way from the depot,—whither he knew not. During this weary promenade, he often talked to himself about the blues which the proclamation gave him, and not unlikely did he often exclaim, "a fool, a fool." Yes he was fool enough to have gone to Charleston at all in such uncertain times. May be he thought of the fabled carpet, and wished it was a reality that he might be transported home, to spite "Auld Leecher," at any rate, all that his mind was absorbed in, was 'how to get out of the difficulty. Thus in this mental condition, he went on, unconscious how many streets he had crossed. Suddenly he appeared before a newspaper office, and read a bulletin, nailed up, announcing that all communication with the North would be destroyed in a few days. This unwelcome intelligence thrilled every fibre of his heart, and caused his hair to rise on end. With a mind thus distracted, he went on to Broad street, within about two hundred yards of the Governor's Mansion. Let him be left there for a short while.

In the meantime, the streets presented a vast ocean of heads; every front window was occupied by ladies; the crowd swayed to and fro, like a herd of bison. Wo to a dog! It would as soon be trampled to death, by venturing to go through so vast a body, as a stone thrown into water would sink to the bottom. On the Capitol Square were warlike preparations being made with great activity; here and there were seen men and boys forming companies or regiments; others already complete in organizations, being disciplined and instructed in military tactics by West Pointers; even negroes contributing greatly to the comforts of their masters, and the equipment of their organizations; ladies, the fair creatures without whom the world would be fit only for savages and beasts, busy making culinary preparations, they all but little imagining how long and sanguinary the war would be. Would to God that this unnatural family quarrel had never taken place! The Governor would now and then be waited on by newly elected officers and notified of the completeness of their organizations, and requested to review them, and would accordingly come out and after reviewing, make stirring addresses. The streets along or rather around the square were occupied by cavalry and artillery, the horses not allowed to come in.

But to return. Poor Wolffe, not enjoying the exhibitions just described, for the reason that he feared greatly that the non-communication with the north might be thereby made effective, turned with a sick heart. He walked up the street at a heavy pace. Suddenly he remarked the writer on the other side of the street, engaged in discussion on the state of affairs with some gentlemen, on a slate. Had it not been for the slate, he would not have made the opportune discovery. He should have thanked the slate, but he did not! His face, hitherto long and blue, brightened; he strode rapidly across the street. Clapping the writer on the shoulder, he asked, "are you deaf and dumb?" It is singular that a mute who meets with another mute, should ask such a question, knowing at the same time that he is.

The writer said he was.

"Can you do any thing to facilitate my journey to New York city?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Wolfe jumped for joy and asked, "how?"

The writer took him to the mansion, and after acquainting the Governor with the object of the intrusion, was politely shown a seat. Old Joe Mayo, then Mayor and still so of the city, was present on the occasion. The Governor's face was red all over, with a pair of massive spectacles on his nose, he being near sighted; his red hair cut so close that it stood on end. Such an appearance would frighten a little child out of its wits.

The Governor, after eyeing the trembling Wolfe keenly from top to bottom through the spectacles, asked the writer if he was really a deaf mute, and was answered in the affirmative. He whispered in old Joe Mayo's ear for a short time, as if the mutes were hearing! scribbled a paper and finished it much sooner than was expected. He then handed it to the writer with a request that it be given the mute and he be told to go home immediately.

Is it necessary to tell the reader that the mutes thanked the Governor for having so promptly complied with the request?

Now Mr. Wolfe was crazy with joy; he repeatedly expressed his gratitude to the writer for the act of friendship. The paper was a passport, and, to the surprise of Mr. Wolfe, contained a few words:—as follows,

"RICHMOND, April — 1861.

Pass W. Wolfe, deaf and dumb,

JOHN LETCHER, Gov'r Va.

Next morning Mr. Wolfe went off rejoicing. Nothing was seen or heard of him till after the close of the war, when he was seen strolling amongst the ruins of Richmond, with a package of manual alphabets under his arm. It pained the writer to see him selling such miserable papers to those who suffered more from the war than any other people. By appealing to their sympathy for his misfortunes, he made the sale of all copies of the alphabet quickly. With the handsome sum of money made in so detestable a manner, he bade the suffering, yet hospitable people adieu—it is hoped, final.

\* Among the members who opposed the Ordinance of Secession, and did all in their power to kill it, and even refused to vote for it on its passage, were J. A. Early and W. C. Wickham, afterwards renowned warriors in the Confederacy. The adoption of the Ordinance wrung from them tears of grief.

EXTRAORDINARY ANSWERS.—A pupil of Abbe Sicard gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end."

"What is life?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins at the cradle and ends in the tomb."

"What is God?"

"The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the merchant of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons; because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient. He never doubts—he therefore never reasons."



### FARMER'S COLUMN FOR MARCH.

Though March is called the first month of spring, it belongs much rather to winter in the northern states. Still it is a busy month for farmers, a month of preparation, in which much work is to be done, that when the time comes for plowing and planting, the farmer can give his whole time and energies to that.

Prepare to put up your fences as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Get your posts and rails ready. You no doubt had them all hauled out while there was sledging; and your summer's supply of wood also, for no good farmer will be caught without a supply of seasoned wood for cooking and baking in summer.

Put by pieces of hickory and heart of white oak and ash to be ready to mend rakes, wagons, harrows, and whatever else may need mending. Rakes will often want new teeth, and hay riggings will need pins next hay-time and then it will be an incalculable saving to have seasoned pieces of wood at hand.

It is best, where you can choose, to let your fence posts get pretty well seasoned before setting them, they will last much longer as to the part under ground.

If you need a new plow, look round for the best before you buy. Some plows turn over a cleaner furrow, and with less labor to the team than others. Ask your neighbors who have tried; or ask the leading members of your agricultural society.

Don't turn your cattle out to pasture as soon as the ground is bare, and especially never turn them into a wet meadow to tread it up—you will lose far more in the crop of hay than you will save now—and in pasturing, there will be more and better pasture if you do not have your stock in too early to tread up the ground and pick out the roots of the grass. As a general rule, cattle should be kept in the yard and foddered till May.

If you are scant of hay, give feed and cut straw. Much fodder can be saved by bringing from the woods loads of brush from trees of which the buds have begun to swell. Sheep in particular are very fond of all kinds of browse. In winter they will get half their living from red cedar boughs. A flock of sheep will pick all the leaves off a load of cedar boughs in a short time.

Now is the time to take extra care of your sheep—for March is the most common, and perhaps the best time for the lambs to come.

If you let the buck run with them all the time, they are indeed apt to come earlier in the winter, and with good luck and good keeping will be first in the market, and bring the best prices; but I doubt if very early lambs do not cost so much as to pay less profit. Late lambs cost less and bring less. On the whole, March is early enough. Remember the best way to nurse lambs is to feed the ewes well; besides good hay, with turnips and other roots, as well as meal or feed, and to give salt often, and shelter them from storms. If you have enough of wild rough pastures, sheep can be turned out to pasture earlier than any other stock.

Cows that are about to have calves also require particular attention. You no doubt know what day the cow went to the bull, every farmer keeps a record of such dates. The time of a cow varies from just nine months to nine months and three weeks. Out of about a hundred cases in which I have kept a record I never knew the time

to be less than nine months, or more than nine months and three weeks. With a bull calf the cow will generally go a few days longer than with a heifer. Take care to provide each cow with a good pen and good bed. In parts of the country near the towns, where fodder is high and veal sells well, it is more profitable to sell your calves to the butcher than to raise them; and I would raise only the very best, and no more than I needed to keep up my stock. The case is different in remote parts of the country, where veal is low, and hay and pasture cheap.

And as a parting advice for this month, I wish to impress on every farmer the importance of keeping full records. For instance, he should keep a Live Stock Book, in which should be recorded the pedigree, age and marks of every beast he owns. Such a record may sometimes be valuable as evidence in case of cattle or other stock lost or stolen and found in the possession of other claimants.

Every farmer ought to know enough of surveying and mensuration to make a map of his own farm, showing the boundaries and contents of every field. If you have not done this, I hope you will use your leisure in the evenings, yet quite long, to learn to do it. Lots can be surveyed with only a chain or tape, without a compass,—all that is necessary being to reduce each lot to triangles, by measuring straight across from corner to corner. When you have measured the sides of a lot, and the diagonals from corner to corner, you need nothing but a scale of parts for distances and a pair of dividers to make an accurate plot of it.

J. R. B.

For the Gazette.

JE VOIS ET JE PENSE.

NUMBER THREE.

NEW YORK—BROADWAY—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—POLICEMEN.

MR. EDITOR.—Geographically, New York City is on a long and narrow island. Its narrowness does not admit of the lateral expanse of the city. Its length has caused about one half of the island to be covered with houses, and to all appearances they will cover the other half also in twenty years, if not sooner. Hence, Broadway occupies the middle of the city, running straightly from the Battery to Tenth St., and turning its northern line in a northwestern direction, which is continued up as far as 80th St., crossing diagonally all the Avenues west of 4th Avenue, and the remaining line thence to the northern boundary of the island is irregular. By the want of foresight on the part of the early founders of this city, the first streets parallel with Broadway were not graded with regard to a breadth most necessary for relieving Broadway of the condition in which we to-day see it is placed. Philadelphia is fortunate in having broad streets on both sides of Chesnut St., and so is Boston, even in spite of her geographical formation, somewhat similar to that of New York City, in having Washington street to take the half of the burthen which Tremont street should naturally bear.

It is true that this city has several business thoroughfares,—as the Bowery, Hudson street and others, but they do not begin at the latitudinal line from which Broadway starts, and, were they, in their present locations, as attractive as Broadway, our aristocratic circles would not be induced anyhow to roll therein.

Unlike Chesnut and Tremont streets, our favorite avenue has within twenty years undergone great changes in its aspect and character. At the steady yet rapid approach of wholesale store-houses erected upward therein, the wealthy abandoned their residences; Grace Church skipped up from its old site below Trinity Church to the present one, where, under the graceful tracery of the lofty ceiling, may still be seen its famous sexton, Mr. Brown,—the very pink

of sextonial aristocracy,—mincing up or down the aisle, with a rubicund face beaming with popularity as immense as his own body. His fashionable church may skip up again and that before long; the old rickety hotels, save the old Astor, theatres and retail stores disappeared together; the artists and photographers moved up and moved up again; the fashionables ceased to promenade on the sidewalks south of Canal street, and will soon determine Bleecker or Fourth street, about one mile north of Canal street, as the southern terminus of the fashionable promenade. In short, the lower part of Broadway is no longer fashionable, but is wholly given to the mercantile community and light-fingered gentry, and the upper part for the present is genteel, and will in twenty years hence become a thing of the past.

It is difficult to give our readers any clear idea of the crowd of vehicles that daily throng the great avenue. Between Wall street and the City Hall Park from ten o'clock till sunset the street is literally choked with carriages and horses, much to the annoyance of the pedestrians wishing to cross the street, and the consequence is complete confusion.

Notwithstanding several excellent railways have been laid in the parallel streets, leading to Broadway at different points, and they answer all that is needful for the convenience of far up-town residents, certain parties strove in vain to lay a new railway in Broadway, and other parties have just proposed to make an underground railway below the persecuted street. Likely they will succeed.

One of its principal features is the celebrated "Broadway Squad," a title conferred on a set of choice policemen, all six footers, with broad chests and powerful arms. Well disciplined, gentlemanly and attentive to the public, more particularly the fair sex, they are neatly equipped in a fashion appropriate to their calling, and sport white gloves, always white as snow. They are noble men, for they wear stars on their breasts; they combine the natures of the lion and the lamb. To demonstrate this truth, when fully aroused to the sense of duty, they are ready to meet and fight their natural foes—the disturbers of peace, no matter if the latter be fearfully superior in numbers and strength to them. Of this noble nature a fine specimen was shown by them during the great riot three years ago. Through four days and nights they, as well as the other squads belonging to the various districts of the city, achieved many prodigies of valor against the rioters, maddened by bad counsels and worse whiskey, and in every fight they were victorious. And when on peaceable duty, they are lambs, so gentle that even the most timid children will not hesitate to confide themselves in their hands. This characteristic may be duly appreciated every morning, except on Saturdays and Sundays, a little before nine o'clock and every afternoon just after three o'clock, at the corners of Broadway and Twelfth street, in a policeman,—the same person who has been on duty on that spot for several years. As there is a female public school in Twelfth street, its pupils must cross the dangerous street at the peril of their lives. So the benevolent policeman tows them singly or in company over the street, always looking up or down in order to stop all the surly drivers till his charge is safe on the other sidewalk. To the children and ladies under his charge his mouth is pleasant, but to the drivers his eyes are anything but agreeable.

Strangers visiting this city ought not to lose the grand sight which is daily to be seen from noon till sunset in the thoroughfare below the City Hall Park. They must watch all the movements and actions of the tall handsome fellows with stars on their breasts and whips in their hands, as they move fearlessly through the labyrinth of carriages and horses as if they were veritable Flying Dutchmen passing through solid bodies without the least injury to their persons. It is wonderful to see how they escort delicate ladies, young or old, through,—how the drivers stop as if appalled at the sight of the fitting stars. There their rule is supreme. Nothing can oppose it, not the whole population of this great metropolis; not even the Mayor himself.

Such is the triumph of our Democratic institutions. The Dutch Rocking Chair, all aglow with patriotism, shouts in this wise:—Let the Eagle Pluribus Unum spread his wings and soar high,—let the stars and stripes float on the breeze now and forever!

RAPHAEL PALETTE.

## EDITORIAL.



During the past month there has been a great deal said by various parties on the subject of a school for deaf mutes in Massachusetts. The special Committee appointed by the Legislature of the State has given several patient hearings to those concerned; and the members thereof have shown a commendable interest in the matter and a desire to do what is best for those interested. Hartford has been well and ably represented, and so has every other side of the question. The committee, after hearing all, ended the investigation by visiting the American Asylum in a body, and they will give the result of their labors in the form of a majority and minority report which we shall lay before the readers of the GAZETTE when we get it. The report of the various hearings before the Committee is a formidable document, and we cannot undertake to give even an abstract of it, but we will so arrange matters that our readers will understand what were the main points advanced, both by the opponents and the advocates of a school in Massachusetts. To tell the plain truth, however, the question did not appear to be on the location of a school, or the necessity of one, but on the right system to be pursued in the instruction of the pupils of a mute school, and whether they ought to be placed in a body, as at a boarding school, after the Hartford plan, or be distributed as boarders among the families in the place where the school might be located.

Hartford was perfectly willing that Massachusetts should take her mute children under her own care and supervision whenever she thought it for their good, but contended that the system pursued at the American Asylum was, in the main, the right one.

To this Dr. Howe and others demurred, and broached plans of their own, and so the matter rests at present.

For a number of years past the subject of a school for deaf mutes in the State has been brought before the Legislature of Massachusetts, but has not attracted much attention outside of the circle of those immediately interested. Now, however, we notice that all, or nearly all, the leading and influential newspapers of Massachusetts are noticing and discussing the subject. The almost universal opinion is that there ought to be a school or schools for deaf mutes in the State. The opinions in regard to the system which ought to be pursued, and the size and number of the schools, are by no means so unanimous; there being advocates for each and every plan which has been proposed. We think it would be well to give each plan a separate and thorough trial, on a small scale, before deciding on any one. One thing appears to be certain; the old system, which has much that is good in it, will prevail in all important features or else a great revolution in the art of teaching deaf mutes is at hand. Great changes are always attended by corresponding expense; but if the benefit of the change is apparent and unmistakable, it ought to be made.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. PHILLIPS.—Favors *both* received. Thanks.

C. F. T.—The address of H. M. O. is Trevelian's Depot, Louisa Co., Va.

ALTER Ego.—We begin to suspect who you are. Don't your family name begin with A? We didn't and do not doubt your statement, because you didn't make any.

J. J. F.—Havn't room for your letter in full, will give the essential portion of it when we are less crowded than at present.

W. W. F.—You need not worry about the particulars you sent us. We wanted them for another purpose, not for publication in the *Gazette*.

JOE. THE JERSEY MUTE.—All right. Anything you can do will be acknowledged. Not received your papers.

P. N. N.—"Past Years" was set up for Jan. Has hitherto been crowded out. If you don't find it in this number, you will see it by and by.

A. WOODSIDE.—You did right. Thank you. Please continue.

H. PHILLIPS.—Specimen copies sent as you desired. Will insert your article soon as can find room for it.

Our mute friends in New York have been having "sociables" at the residences of each other and of their hearing friends. "Sociables" seem to have been a regular feature of mute life in New York city the past Fall and Winter. There have also been lectures delivered and other means taken to spend the long winter evenings profitably and pleasantly.

James G. George, of Louisville, Ky., requests us to say, in correction of a paragraph relating to the "*Richmond Messenger*" in the Jan. GAZETTE, that the office was not destroyed. "True, the business of the office was ruined by the Rebellion, and the type and presses were somewhat damaged during the rebel occupation of Kentucky, but nothing was destroyed except the files of the paper and the glorious old 'banner of beauty and glory' which I kept flying at great personal risk until the 'Johnny Greybacks' (rebels) overcame us."

Subscribers who send us money will find a receipt for it in the next number of the GAZETTE after we get it. This saves us the expense of acknowledging the receipt by letter. As we send no papers to those who have not paid for them, any one who sends us money and does not get the GAZETTE must think that either the money or the paper has been miscarried, and would do well to write us again, stating when the money was sent and to whom directed.

A southern correspondent corrects our obituary notice of Wm. Howell in our last No. "He did not leave the rebel army so soon as stated; he remained there till ill health compelled him to get a furlough. He hoped to recover his health in a short time, but he was destined to die of consumption. He had been in active service more than one year. He did not get tired of the "Family Quarrel." He died about six months before Gen. Sherman visited Columbia with his army.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—We have many letters asking us to send the GAZETTE to the writers; they promising to pay for it at some future time. Now, while we do not doubt the honesty of the persons concerned, yet we have made a rule to send our paper to no one who has not paid for it *in advance*, (specimen copies excepted), and circumstances oblige us to abide by our rule.



We have received quite a large sum of money from our Agent in California, O. Badger, but he neglected to send us names and residences. We don't understand this, and have decided not to send papers until we get the names; as, if we send papers to Mr. Badger, we shall have to pay him for distributing and mailing them.

We are in receipt of the "Fourth Annual Report of the Directors of the Minnesota Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind." It is an able, complete and interesting document. The prospects of the Institution are very promising, and it will doubtless take high rank among the kindred schools in the country. No deaths and but few cases of sickness during the year. New buildings are in process of construction for the accommodation of the pupils and teachers, and it is intended to supply them with the best modern improvements in heat, light and ventilation. A brief sketch of the rise and progress of this Institution will be found elsewhere in this number of the GAZETTE.

A correspondent informs us that there is, in Bloomington, Indiana, a deaf preacher who gives out texts and hymns as if he could hear. His communicants and his friends have to write to him. He never attended a school for deaf mutes, having lost his hearing after he became a preacher.

The same correspondent says that the Legislature of Indiana is in session and that they are having lively times. There is one member in the assembly who cannot write his own name.

We are in receipt of a large number of communications from various parts of the country, which we are obliged to defer to future numbers. Among them are very interesting sketches of adventures in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, by Wm. B. Swett, a semi-mute, who spent all the past Summer and Fall in that locality, and whose "Fac-simile of the Old Man of the Mountain" we have noticed before. Two long and more or less interesting letters from John J. Flournoy of Georgia. One from Oliver Badger, of San Francisco, Cal., and others. We tender our thanks to the writers for the genuine interest they show in our enterprise, and hope they will continue it, and that others will "go and do likewise."

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Deaf Mute Christian Association, held at their rooms, 221 Washington street, Wednesday evening Feb. 13th, 1867, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

*President*—Wm. Lynde.

*Vice President*—Wm. Bailey.

*Secretary*—James McDonald.

*Treasurer*—Philo. W. Packard.

*Executive Committee*—Amos Smith, Henry A. Osgood, Geo. B. Kenniston.

No other business of importance came before the meeting. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the treasury, and affairs are progressing as favorably as could be expected under the circumstances attendant on the management the past year, and the pressure of outside influences.

John Carlin, Esq., of New York City, delivered a lecture before the Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association early in the month of Feb. on "The Beauties of the Creation." It was a highly interesting exercise. He showed that geology, mineralogy and other "ologies" and sciences, so far from being dry, unprofitable and uninteresting

studies, were, to the minds which had a taste for them and could understand their mysteries, truly wonderful and instructive. His remarks on and explanations of the human frame were eminently calculated to impress upon the minds of his hearers the fact that they "were fearfully and wonderfully made." We think that very few of the large number present left the Hall after the lecture, who were not wiser than when they entered it in the evening.

#### Answers to questions in February GAZETTE:

1. Psalm 78: 28—24.

2. Genesis 7: 11.

3. Joshua 2: 18.

4. 2d Kings 6: 1—7.

5. 1st Kings 20: 30—32.

6. Genesis 8: 19.

Answered by H. C. Ryder, Mexico, N. Y., William A. Deering, Richmond, Maine, D. Moodie, East Craftsbury, Vt., Samuel Rowe, New Gloucester, Maine.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

*For the Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR:—Can you inform me what is the amount of Professor Clerc's pension? You will probably recollect that, a number of years since, on the occasion of a meeting of the New England Association of deaf mutes, at Concord, N. H., a memorial was prepared and received the signature of all the members of the Association present, expressing to the Directors of the Institution at Hartford, the earnest desire of the signers that a pension should be granted the venerable Professor sufficient for him to pass his remaining years in comfort and ease. A pension was granted, but the amount was never, to my knowledge, publicly stated. In one of the Annual Reports of the Institution at Hartford I read that the pension was "abundantly sufficient for his enjoyment of every comfort," &c. Of late it has been currently reported that the amount of the pension is not by any means as large as supposed. It is in no spirit of impertinent curiosity that I make this inquiry regarding our honored benefactor's pecuniary affairs, but it is with a feeling of solicitude which is shared by every mute I have spoken to on this subject. If you are able to say that the pension is as stated in the Report of the Institution, it will be very gratifying to Prof. Clerc's numerous friends and former pupils throughout the United States, but if it is inadequate we should at once take such steps that the "Father of American Institutions," whom every educated mute in this country reveres and owes a debt of gratitude, and to whose ability and efforts before Congress were in a great measure owing the liberal donation of land to the Institution at Hartford, shall receive from the ample fund of that Institution a pension which will indeed be "abundantly sufficient for his enjoyment of every comfort," &c., during his remaining days.

DEXTER.

[Will some one give "Dexter" the desired information and oblige the Editor.]

MR. EDITOR.—Many of your readers will be pleased to hear that the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has reassembled its pupils, who had been sent to their homes on account of an epidemic in November last. During the interval the institution has been thoroughly cleaned and purified, and pipes have been laid by which there will be in future an ample supply of pure water from the Croton Aqueduct, (the late epidemic is ascribed, mainly, to the deficient supply of water and deterioration of quality by keeping

the rain water in tanks close up to the roof.) I trust no cloud will hereafter settle on the prosperity of this Institution.

The spacious rooms, so lately deserted except by the workmen, and a few officials, are again crowded with the bright eyed and nimble handed mutes from homes hundreds of miles apart. Many, more than three hundred, have already returned. About a hundred are behind time, some of them on account of the late snow blockade. I give you a list of the teachers.

Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., Principal; I. L. Peet, A. M., Vice Principal; O. W. Morris, — Rising, — Berry, speaking Professors; (the last learned the art of teaching deaf mutes at New Castle, England); Misses Jane T. Meigs, J. L. Ensyer, Cook, speaking lady teachers; Mrs. Peet, Misses Montgomery, Goodrich and Ransom, deaf mute or semi-mute lady teachers; Messrs. Conklin, Gamage, D. R. Tillinghast, A. Johnson, Knight, Newell, Van Tasell, Brennan, deaf mute teachers.

J. R. B.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 17th, 1867.

Mr. Wm. M. Chamberlain,

EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL DEAF MUTE GAZETTE.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed Resolutions adopted by the mute teachers of the Ill. Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb.

Yours truly,

FRANK READ, Sec.

The deaf mute teachers of the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes, being duly informed of the recent issue of the NATIONAL DEAF MUTE GAZETTE in place of the *Gallaudet Guide*, make haste at this informal meeting to express the emotions with which they have been filled by such information and unanimously resolve,

*First*, That we consider the GAZETTE as an interesting and readable paper and as conducive to the social, moral and intellectual interests of our brethren, and also express our highest gratification at the able manner in which it is conducted, and cherish an ardent hope for its continuance.

*Second*, That as a token of encouragement, we subscribe for and welcome it as a visitor which is not only worthy of our cordial and earnest patronage, but also that of other deaf mutes.

*Third*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editor of the GAZETTE with the request that they may be published.

SELAH WAIT, President.

FRANK READ, Secretary.

Accompanying these resolutions was a list of ten subscribers and the cash to pay their subscriptions for one year, for which our thanks are due and are hereby tendered.—[Ed.]

#### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

According to my promise I write a history of the Minnesota Institution for the deaf and dumb, for the GAZETTE; though I feel hardly able to do justice to the subject. I came here after the school had been in operation one year, consequently am not familiar with its previous history, therefore may make some slight mistakes in going over its first year.

Perhaps no other State gave so early attention to the subject of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb, after its admission into the Union, as Minnesota did. The State was admitted in 1850, and as early as 1858 the subject was brought before the State Legislature by a few philanthropic gentlemen, and was urged upon that assembly as an important matter having a claim upon the State. Justice prompts me to name Mr. Thomas Harris, of St Paul, as one of the most, if not the most, untiring in his efforts to have the project carried into effect. The Legislature appointed a Board of Directors to select a location for an Institution.

The enterprising and benevolent citizens of the beautifully located Town of Faribault, in Rice county, donated for this purpose forty acres of elevated prairie land, lying about two miles west of the town, and in sight of Cannon Lake. The Board accepted the generous offer, and here ended the subject, except now and then a little discussion, till the winter of 1863, when the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$1500, to open a school in Faribault. The Board corresponded with several of the Institution at the east, and finally selected Mr. R. H. Kinney, for eleven years a teacher in the Ohio Institution, as the most suitable person to take charge of the new enterprise.

At the close of the term in June of 1863, Mr. Kinney bade adieu to his numerous friends in Columbus and left for the far north-west. Soon after his arrival in Faribault he started out on a tour through the northern part of the State to look up pupils for the school,

Before the term opened, all of his family took sick, and within four months after their arrival here, he was bereft of his three children. Notwithstanding this sad bereavement the school opened with ten pupils sometime in September of 1863, in a two story frame building, formerly used as a store, and they progressed as well as could be expected under the circumstances, the principal the only teacher, and all of the pupils totally unacquainted with such signs as are used by educated mutes. During the term the principal was laid up with sickness more than once, owing mostly to over-work, and some one unacquainted with signs was called in to teach as well as he could.

It was at first intended to open a department for the blind at the same time the one for the deaf and dumb was opened, but as a sufficient number could not be found it was deferred.

The sum appropriated was small indeed, and since the principal's salary, \$1000, was to be drawn from it, it seems very surprising how so many could be kept on the remainder; nevertheless it was done; much to the credit of the principal. The term closed on the last Wednesday in June, when all of the pupils went home. During the vacation the Board authorized the principal to send east for an assistant. The salary offered being much smaller than was paid in other Institutions was not readily accepted. At this time, being unemployed and desirous, if possible, of benefitting the deaf and dumb, and also of regaining my health, I accepted the offer, proposing to give it a trial. I left my family in Ohio, and arrived here in the latter part of November, 1864.

I was somewhat surprised at first on finding, that after being in school one term, the children had obtained so imperfect a use of signs, and also less knowledge of the world than pupils of the same standing in larger Institutions. This was not owing to any lack of faithfulness on the part of the principal and teacher, but to the fact that they were all equally isolated, having no educated deaf and dumb associates, with whom they could mingle and converse.

As far as my experience goes, I consider that a good deal of the actual knowledge gained in an Institution is not imparted by the Instructor himself, but by the pupils in conversation among themselves. This may seem rather to under-value, or under-estimate the services of an Instructor; but I have been both pupil and teacher, and know whereof I speak. I hold that more knowledge is gained in an Institution where there is a large number of pupils, out of the school room, by the pupils imparting it to each other, than is imparted by their Instructor. I think I am correct when I say that most teachers will concur with me in this opinion. Let this suffice, the digression is too far already.

The principal was fully aware of the necessity of having one or two mutes familiar with signs with whom the others could mingle

and on the opening of the second term, two, a boy and girl, from other Institutions were admitted, and it was not long before much progress had been effected in correcting the jargon, if I may so call it. There were sixteen pupils in attendance this term—also a young lady was appointed to act as matron.

Only those who have been connected with a western Institution during its early existence can appreciate the difficulties and discouragements one must meet with. Few advantages an older Institution enjoys is here to be had. The appropriations are necessarily small at first,—the building some rented store, hotel, or boarding-house, with a dozen or so of rooms, and small at that, with no proper means of ventilation. There are no large stone slates for crayons, but blackboards such as are used in common schools—and there not being a sufficient number of teachers, one teacher has to divide his time between two or more classes of from two to eight pupils each, and perhaps the whole number of pupils in the Institution are taught in one large room, as is the case at present here.

The Minnesota Legislature has always readily appropriated all that has been asked for, and even more, which forms quite a contrast with the experience of other Institutions. During the second term typhoid fever invaded the Institution, but none of the cases proved fatal.

The third term opened Sept. 14th, with twenty three pupils,—as many as our limited means could accommodate. About this time the Board began to question the propriety of having the new Institution built on the tract donated some years ago, and finally sold it, and with the money thus obtained, together with about five hundred dollars more donated by the citizens of Faribault—purchased twenty-five acres lying across Straight River on a beautiful bluff, overlooking the town and surrounding country for miles. No better location could have been selected in the whole State. The Legislature at their meeting this year appropriated \$10,000 towards erecting a new building, and upon their return to the Legislative Halls, after a trip to Faribault, to see the grounds for the Institution, and attend an exhibition of the mutes, added \$5,000 to the former appropriation. Whether they deemed this sufficient to complete a substantial building large enough to meet the demands of the State for years to come, I am not informed, but if they did, it was a great mistake, for it would not be five years before such a building would be over-crowded.

The Board adopted a plan presented for their consideration by an architect in St. Paul, to complete which will require at least \$40,000. During last summer, the foundation was laid, and the walls raised up to the water-table. The whole is to be built of beautiful fossil or blue limestone, procured on the Institution grounds. It is to be four stories with basement, built on the Mansard plan. It is hoped that before next winter it will be inclosed.

Last summer the citizens donated twenty acres more, making 45 in all. Perhaps before this is in print, the Legislature will have appropriated enough to finish the building.

At the close of the third term, Mr. Kinney retired from the position of principal, with somewhat impaired health, and Mr. J. L. Noyes, for fourteen years a teacher in different Institutions, was appointed to fill the place thus vacated. He brought with him a speaking lady as an additional teacher, also one to act as matron in place of Mrs. Smith, who retired before the close of the term. The fourth term opened with twenty-four pupils, and everything has gone on very prosperously thus far. Everything at present indicates a bright future for the Institution, and ere long it will rank high among its sisters.

With our fourth term opened a department for the blind under

the instruction of Miss H. N. Tucker. There are at present four blind pupils in attendance. They occupy a building about one fourth of a mile from the deaf and dumb, but when the new building is completed all will go into it, and go under the name of the "Minnesota Institution for the deaf and dumb and blind."

It is hoped that in a few years a separation will be effected and a new building be erected for the blind. It is an undesirable thing to have two classes so dissimilar in their habits in the same building. In conclusion I may properly add that it has perhaps never fallen to the lot of any similar Institution to be exempt from occasional unfriendly legislation in the beginning; but with us everything has been generously attended to and it is earnestly and confidently hoped that it will continue so hereafter.

EN AVANT.

### WISCONSIN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

EDITOR:—Please allow me to give an outline of matters and things about this Institute, where I have had the pleasure of being an Instructor since its organization.

Its infancy was the result of parental support for the first year, and after that the State took it into its own fostering care, which has been very liberal, considering the small number of the pupils and the youthfulness of the State. Its location is at Delavan, about equidistant west of Milwaukee and Chicago, each representing, as may be supposed, the points of a triangle. Delavan which claims the honor of its location, is a small town of about 3000 people; but beautifully located, and the inhabitants withal pleasant, intelligent and enterprising; and its proximity to the two great thoroughfares of Milwaukee and Chicago, renders its business lively, and future prospects very flattering. The outside plan of the Institute buildings is the same as that of other Institutions of learning, namely, a centre main building with two wings on each side, the central part being surmounted by a beautiful and commodious dome and that also surmounted by a lantern, ball and vane. The front of the central part exhibits a large, tasteful and useful portico, with iron railing at three stages of its elevation, corresponding to the front door, and to the second and third story windows, through which visitors are ushered to it, to take a view of the beautiful natural scenery. The two final western wings were erected and covered last fall and in the spring will be plastered and I think occupied before vacation ensues. The front of the whole building faces the south and on the west are the cabinet and shoe-shop, barn and stable, wood-house, piggery and garden, being the surface of a bluff or tableland, stretches itself eastward to a miniature lake which rests in the basin of a creek dividing the bluff from another on the east where lies the village. A large yard interspersed with transplanted and native trees adorns the front view, and a nice, gravel carriage-way forming the half of a circle touches the front steps.

Mr. John S. Officer, the late Superintendent, died about two years ago, after having spent one fourth of his life in making it a permanent Institution. Dr. H. W. Milligan is our present superintendent; having been an instructor in the Pennsylvania Institution, where he gleaned nine years of experience with the deaf and dumb. Love, harmony and effectiveness characterize Mr. Officer's successor. Many improvements and prospects have been realized since his short stay here, which augurs much good for the deaf and dumb, to whom he is devotedly attached. We number 85 pupils and five teachers, two being mutes and one a lady. When the two western wings are finished, we hope to entertain a large number, which will possibly be effected next fall.

H. PHILLIPS.

**PERSONAL.**—Friends in New York and Pennsylvania will be glad to hear that Miss Hattie O. Armstrong has been appointed Assistant Matron of the Wisconsin Institute.

John A. Mills, a former graduate of the N. Y. Inst., is now connected with the Wis. Inst. as gardener.

Mrs. J. A. Mills, formerly Miss W. Hawes, of the N. Y. Inst., has resigned her situation as Assistant Matron of the Wis. Inst., on account of failing health, after having devoted several years to her vocation with much credit.

J. J. Downey, lately a member of the High Class in the N. Y. Inst., and a former graduate of the Wis. Inst., is pursuing the peaceful and goodly vocation of farming near Delavan, Wisconsin.

**ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.**—Thomas Jones, a deaf mute boy, about four years old, was run over and killed by a railroad train at Morris, Indiana, Jan. 24, 1866.

A deaf mute by the name of Rebecca McCluer, living in Amherst, N. H., fell down stairs into the cellar, while carrying up a jar of cream, and fractured her skull, on the 29th of June, 1866, and lingered till she died, on the 6th of July. She was forty years old and belonged to South Merrimaek, N. H. She was a graduate of the American Asylum.

#### SKETCH OF A SERMON BY PROF. BARTLETT,

BEFORE THE BOSTON DEAF MUTE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC. 16, 1866.

Reading of Psalm 44.

**REMARKS.**—If we want to feel thankful to God, we must remember what he has done for us, both as individuals and a nation. Instance—The revolution of 1776; its cause; its effects. See how the memory of the men who took part in it is cherished by the people.

Go to the State House and see the statue of George Washington in the Rotunda; mark the names of the great and good men of his time on the tablets around; note the numerous battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments, which, torn by bullets, shot and shell, blackened by powder and stained with blood, bear silent witness to the determination of the men who bore them and fought under them, that the Republic which they helped to found should not fall by any fault of theirs.

We reverence and love the memory of such men, and should we not also reverence and love the good God who has done much greater things for us. He has opened our minds and enlightened our understandings and we all know how liberally he has blessed us, both spiritually and temporally, and it is a small, dark mind which can refuse to praise him.

The Israelites had great cause to remember God's dealings with them, but no more than we have. He opened Canaan to them, clearing all obstacles from their path. He opened to us a way to knowledge, by which we are able to tread the paths of learning and to realize a sense of his goodness. The way of life is open to us as much as to others, even though our ears are sealed and our lips mute. He has given us the same passions and natures as our more fortunate fellow beings, and we are as accountable to him for our doings as they are.

Let us review what God has done for us. Here we are, fifty or sixty of us, meeting for public worship and social and other purposes, several times a week. We have a place of worship and are constantly increasing in numbers. The fraternal feeling which prevails has been manifested in many ways; and all things, under our Father's guiding care, have worked together for good. Sixty years ago it was

deemed a terrible misfortune to have a deaf-mute child; now the affliction is softened by the knowledge that the avenues of education, the road of learning is open to them through the process obtained in France by our benefactor, *Gallaudet*.

It was a kind and merciful Providence which enlisted the sympathies of the great, noble and philanthropical Gallaudet in the cause of deaf mute education. The medium was the innocent face of little Alice Cogswell. What mighty results have flowed from the sympathies so wrought upon. What hath God wrought? Our Association has much in common with the Israelites. Pray God that our end be not like theirs. Are we loyal to our King? To the disloyal and ungrateful there cometh a time when all the glory and happiness of their lives will go suddenly out in utter and hopeless darkness.

God often fights the battles of his people. Instance.—The Assyrian host destroyed in a single night during the reign of Hezekiah. The prayer of Hezekiah was mighty to prevail with God, and the God to whom that good king prayed is the same God to whom we, thousands of years later, look for succor and help in all our ways. The age of miracles is past. But God is the same yesterday, now and forever, and prayer is still an all prevailing instrument with him. The only person who has a right to be proud in this world is the true hearted Christian, and even he has nothing to boast of personally. He can rightly and fairly boast, nor is his boasting vain, that Jesus Christ for him was slain.

Subject—"The testimonies of the Lord are sure, making wise the simple"—God always speaks plainly. The testimonies of God in His word are numerous, plain and powerful, and well adapted to our wants. Many now cavil and doubt in regard to them. Many are the specious arguments put forth by men who have both talent and wit to prove the fallacy of many or all of them; but in the great day the whole earth will stand silent before him and all will be forced to admit the justice, goodness and truth of the maker and ruler of the universe. The reason why men are not oftener converted is because they will not examine the word of God honestly and fairly. There is that in it which will convince any unbiassed mind of its truth. No human soul can withstand the light of that book when it is honestly examined. All doubts and cavillings melt away before its convincing power as dew before the morning sun.

Seekers after truth in the pages of God's word should not come in pride or self conceit, but prayerfully and humbly, and they are sure to be blest. True courage is *daring to do right*, and many are the lost spirits who owe their condition to the simple lack of this quality.

God often brings a man very low before He is acknowledged, but sooner or later the end is accomplished. No one but his Maker knows how low a man need be brought to see the error of his ways, and turn from them to set his face towards the realms of the Great King.

You all know the story of Nebuchadnezzar and his golden image. In the pride of his heart he said, "Is not this great Babylon which I have made? Shall I not do as I please? Who is there to contradict me?" Poor Nebuchadnezzar was certainly a great, rich and powerful king, and it was a terrible fall for him to be compelled to live like a beast and eat grass like an ox; but when he recovered the use of his faculties how much higher did he soar than the height from which he fell! How did he glorify God and praise him! and how does he now bask in the full effulgence of light, life and joy in realms eternal. It is always safe to do right, always unsafe to do wrong. Right and Righteousness are co-existent with God. If possible, they existed before Him. His own existence is incompatible with their non-existence.



Dare to do right—fear to do wrong. If in doubt whether a thing is right or wrong, consult your Bible prayerfully and you will find it a sure guide. Love and serve God with all your hearts, so shall your souls grow fat and flourish like a green bay tree.

"The Lord is with them that serve him, and he will show them his covenants."

For the Gazette.

## A SLEIGH RIDE.

In the latter part of last month (January) a party of mute gentlemen and ladies, agreeably to appointment, met early in the afternoon at a house in E. B. with the purpose of taking a ride to S—, ten miles or thereabouts from Boston. They were,—Dr. Syntax, the historian of Noddle's Island, and his charming lady; Mr. P—d, generally known among the Boston mutes as the "Deacon," an honor he indeed deserves because of his sterling worth and zeal in promoting deaf mute welfare,—and his lively lady; Mr. B—s and his lovely bride; Mr. H—s,—sometimes called, jocosely, of course, the "Sepoy,"—a man of generous impulses and one who would as readily run to the succor of distressed maidens as he did cut his "Navy Tobacco" for our pipes; Mr. Will Whereas, the editor of the *Palladian Bird*; Mr. B—y, an intelligent knight of the awl, and the writer of this article, who was kindly invited to join the party. Besides, there were among the invited guests Mrs. Syntax's matronly mother, sister and brother, all hearing persons.

On our arrival at the house we, much to our consternation and vexation, learned that the team on runners, previously promised to us, had been taken by another party; but the Sepoy, always handy in emergency, sought, and after nearly two hours' labor, succeeded in securing, another team, and we were all happy again, the lateness of the hour notwithstanding. Soon the team,—an open and capacious one,—came to hand, and in less than two minutes we found ourselves packed most comfortably in furs, with heated bricks under our feet. The ride was begun; the road was in first rate condition; our buoyant spirits ran riot, and even the four horses themselves seemed to demonstrate their approval thereof by their rapid pace and the merry music of their bells. Apropos of the merry music, the mutes present could not hear it, but they knew the horses did. Well, we now crossed the bridge and were on the main land. The sky was quite cloudy and the air was cold,—but not too cold for our comfort. We reached Chelsea, and scarcely had we commenced our grand passage through the rows of bright eyes of the fair Chelseans at the windows when our sleigh, by reason of the huge heaps of snow in the street, reared its head aloft and plunged so violently that one of its runners broke! The vehicle being at a dead stop in the middle of the broad street, with the clouds overhead, increasing in mass and blackness, indicative of another terrific snow storm,—to say nothing of the rapid approach of night, we were literally in a "fix." And our expressions, one minute back gleeful but now lugubrious, eloquently bespoke our full conviction that we were doomed not to enjoy the feast in store for us at S. But where the gallant Sepoy was, there was no despair. So he ordered our driver to go back with two of the horses to E. B. and bring us another team. The man of the whip obeyed the order with a celerity that fully assured all the *sleigh-wrecked* passengers that their fond anticipations would sooner or later be realized.

Soon after he left us, Will Whereas rose slowly, and with the gravity of his favorite bird,—a creature which has never been known to smile,—spoke in this wise:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. ATTENTION!

Whereas, We met at Mrs. H—s' house this afternoon—it was half past two o'clock, you know,—with the belief that our team was ready for us, and we found ourselves deprived thereof; and

Whereas, After a long suspense between hope and disappointment, another sleigh was brought to us, and we were glad,—were we not?—it was four o'clock, but it couldn't be helped, ladies and gentlemen. We went off first rate, with many hopes of mental and bodily enjoyment; and

Whereas, In the very midst of our pleasure, our sleigh—three groans for it—broke down, and we are here, ladies and gentlemen. It will soon be five o'clock, but it can't be helped. Likely we shall stay here, in the open, cold air, for an hour, if not longer; and

Whereas, Another vehicle will be sent to us if one can be found in E. B.—

Resolved, That we shall make the best of it."

This said, the editor of the *Palladian Bird* bowed around and sat down, evidently satisfied that he had done a great act of benevolence.

For more than an hour, sitting in the wreck, with the furs keeping us warm, we cracked jokes, some good and others stale; the grave Deacon smiled benignantly on us and resumed his wonted meditation, and Dr. Syntax, having discharged two or three random jokes, fell musing on the matter nearest to his heart—the new Institution for deaf mutes in Mass. It was quite dark when the driver returned with a fresh sleigh, which was simply a covered omnibus on runners. All right. Hurrah for the Sepoy!

On we sped over the snowy road. By reason of the excessive darkness of the evening we ceased talking. There, I thought, Laura Bridgman had an advantage over *seeing mutes* in the dark. Had we learned her peculiar way of feeling the fingers gyrating in the manual alphabet, we would surely have continued our pleasant conversation. We sped on; the road grew more uneven, hence sundry eccentricities of the omnibus, anything but agreeable to our nerves. With some difficulty I read Will Whereas' fingers as he spelt,—“I vote sleighing a humbug.”

At length, after two weary hours of dreary ride, we reached our destination,—Capt. H—d's hospitable mansion, where we met a warm reception from our excellent host, hostess and their blooming daughter, who is betrothed to our Sepoy. I forgot to add to them their son, who was attentive to our comfort.

Need I say any thing of the feast on the table, around which we sat, hungry as half famished wolves? I fear my language is not equal to the idea suggested by the fragrance of the coffee, which, strange to say, did not at all tickle the olfactory nerves of the Deacon as it did those of the rest of us. The ham was, to the utmost extent, perfection, and the pudding a miracle.

At twelve we bade Capt. H. and his family adieu, and returned to our seats in the sleigh. The Sepoy had the foresight to furnish us with a good light from a sperm candle, stuck in a bottle, which he carried all the way. Indeed that light was a real blessing to us, poor benighted mutes. We were somewhat startled by the unwelcome observation, made by some one—probably the driver—that there were more dangers in our way on account of the Egyptian darkness of the sky and the ruggedness of the road. Thereupon it was proposed that a prayer should be tendered to our Divine Father for our safety. Unanimously agreed to, and the Deacon made a most impressive prayer, and we afterwards felt calm, cheerful and even merry as we went over the road. In a word, our homeward ride was smooth and rapid, for in fact, we reached our respective homes in one hour and a half after we left S. And before another half hour expired, we all were moving in the land of dreams; doubtless Will Whereas dreamed that he, having killed eight footpads, nearly as large and fierce as the giants whom Jack the giant-killer slew, pursued the ninth footpad to a neighboring village, where the ruffian, metamorphosed by the magic wand of the King of Dreams into Mrs. Whereas, turned and clasped the editor in the strong arms of conjugal affection. A queer dream, that.

Feb. 6, 1867.

RAPHAEL PALETTE.

## NEW YORK ITEMS.

## A SERVICE FOR DEAF MUTES—MEMORIAL OF THE LATE JOHN WILKES CHANDLER.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., a large number of deaf mutes assembled at the Methodist Church in Mexico, N. Y. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes, New York. During the service four deaf mute adults and six children, having deaf mute parents, were baptized. One of these was the little daughter of Mr. Chandler, born about two weeks after his death. The sermon was from the 53d verse of the 15th chapter of the I Corinthians—"For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." After referring to the general truths and encouragements suggested by these words, the preacher gave the following sketch of him whose sudden death had caused such a deep and wide-spread impression through the deaf mute community:

John Wilkes Chandler was born in Mexico, Oswego Co., May 28th, 1836. He and his sister (also deaf mute and somewhat older than himself) were the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Chandler. The parents, of course, took every method in their power to educate these beloved children. They employed an intelligent deaf mute young lady, who fitted them to take an advanced position in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb upon their entrance in September, 1846. Our friend spent eleven years in the Institution, graduating with honor from the High class in the summer of 1857—one year after the Institution had been moved to its present beautiful site on Washington Heights. In October, 1858, Mr. Chandler was married to Miss Grace J. Colvin, a deaf mute lady of Buffalo. His domestic life was a remarkably happy one. Two dear boys were given to this loving couple and then taken to the heavenly fold of the Good Shepherd by the gracious Being who doeth all things well.

In August, 1865, the first Convention of the deaf mutes of the State of New York was held at Syracuse. The Empire State Deaf Mute Association was formed, of which Mr. Chandler was chosen the first President—a gratifying evidence of the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best. He entered heartily and zealously upon the duties of his office, and looked forward to accomplishing much good among the deaf mutes of this State. In the early part of last February Mr. Chandler took a severe cold, which at length confined him to his house, and subsequently to his bed. His physician and his friends apprehended no serious result till a few days before his death. Then it was discovered that the insidious disease, diphtheria, had been making fearful ravages in his system. His time had come, and midst all the delightful associations of his new and comfortable home, he was gathered to his fathers on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1866. It was a great consolation to his wife, mother and other dear relatives, that during his declining days he was led to put a hearty faith in Jesus Christ as his Saviour from sin and death. Thus he gained that true peace of mind which enabled him to enter the dark valley of the shadow of death with perfect composure. Having bid a kind farewell to those weeping at his bedside, he fell asleep in the Lord. On the following Monday his remains were laid by the side of his dear father's grave and near to those of his children. What a blessed thought it is that at the final resurrection he will come forth freed from all the imperfections of this early pilgrimage, and fitted in his spiritual body to join in the praises and employments of the Eternal City.

At a meeting of deaf mutes held in the church, immediately after the services, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the death of John Wilkes Chandler, President of the Empire State Deaf Mute Association, we have been deprived of a warm-hearted, sympathizing and energetic friend.

*Resolved*, That we are grateful for the consolation which casts a bright ray through our gloom, that during his declining days our brother was led to have perfect peace in the promises of his gracious Saviour, our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Chandler we should all be reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and be led to put our faith in Him who when upon earth, made the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak, and is now able to give us spiritual hearing, and the power to send up spiritual praises.

*Resolved*, That realizing the fact of our present pilgrimage, we will henceforward press on in the pathway of eternal life, that at length we may join our departed brother in the beautiful world to which he has preceded us.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be sent to the family of Mr. Chandler, with the assurance that our sympathies are with them in this the hour of their heavy sorrow.

*Resolved*, That the Editors of the *Mexico Independent* and the *Canajoharie Radii* be requested to publish these Resolutions.

C. CUDDEBACK, Chairman.

H. C. RIDER, Secretary.

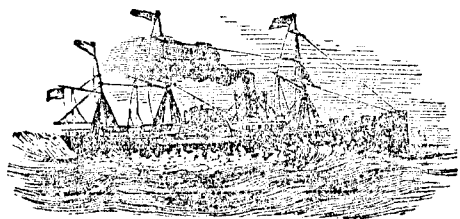
Before adjourning, the meeting appointed Mr. Nehemiah Denton, of Geneva, to solicit subscriptions from the deaf mutes of this State towards erecting a suitable monument in memory of Mr. Chandler. \$170 was at once subscribed. The interesting proceedings of the afternoon were brought to an appropriate conclusion by a visit to the grave. As the deaf mutes gathered about this hallowed spot, it was manifest that their hearts were filled with deep and tender emotions. In their own expressive language of signs, they told each other of the many excellent qualities of their departed brother, of their love for him, of their sorrow at his death, and of their hope of meeting him again in Heaven.

MAN'S LIFE.—Some modern philosopher has given, in these eleven lines, the summary. In this the young mother may see the destiny of her little son, that she thinks is to be the noblest man of the age. The foundation of his character is laid in the first seven years, remember, and these are the special time of power. Be sure your teachings will lead him in the right way, and make him, in the last seven years, turn to your teaching as the best wisdom of his life:

Seven years in childhood's sport and play,	7
Seven years in school from day to day,	14
Seven years at a trade or college life,	21
Seven years to find a place and wife,	28
Seven years to pleasure's follies given,	35
Seven years to business hardly driven,	42
Seven years for some a wild-goose chase,	49
Seven years for wealth a bootless race,	56
Seven years for hoarding for your heir,	63
Seven years in weakness spent in care,	70
Then die and go—you SHOULD know where!	

A BRIGHT THOUGHT OF A LITTLE DEAF MUTE BOY.—A bright little deaf mute boy at the New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, some years ago, came to his teacher one day with a clover leaf in his hand and asked the name of it. His teacher spelled to him the name, when the little boy remarked, he thought it would be a good thing if God would make the names of all the plants and flowers to grow written on their leaves, then the deaf mute boys and girls could learn themselves without asking their teachers.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.



**GATHERING OF DEAF AND DUMB.**—On Wednesday evening last the deaf and dumb residing in Edinburgh and its vicinity held a soiree in St. Stephen's Schoolroom, Brunswick street. Mr. Blackwood, their minister, in the chair. There was a very large attendance of the deaf and dumb of every age and sex—indeed, it is believed to have been the fullest gathering of the kind that ever took place in Edinburgh. There were present also a good number of hearing friends. After tea, the Chairman delivered a suitable address in the manual language, and several other addresses were delivered by deaf and dumb gentlemen, which were highly applauded. Mr. Young, Secretary to the Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society, acted as interpreter for the benefit of such hearing friends present as did not understand the manual language. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and others to whose kindness the deaf and dumb were indebted for this pleasure, the meeting adjourned to a separate hall, where a series of very interesting magic lantern views were exhibited; and thus terminated an evening of rare enjoyment to every one present. —*Edinburgh paper, Jan. 5, 1867.*

**ENJOYMENT FOR THE DEAF MUTES.**—The inmates of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to the number of forty-two, were treated to a sleigh-drive in several of Conlon's conveyances, on Thursday last, to the great delight of all the party. They are indebted for this treat to the kind anticipation of their wishes by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, to whom the happy group paid their respects at Government House, as they passed along, receiving from him a courteous welcome. No cheers came from their silent tongues, yet no one could look on their joyous faces without feeling that there was real cheerfulness within. —*Halifax, N. S. paper, Jan. 26th.*

**DEAF AND DUMB ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL SOIREE.**—On Friday evening, a very interesting re-union of the deaf and dumb belonging to the city, and a few of their friends, took place in the Religious Society's Rooms, 5 St. Andrew Square, on the occasion of the third annual soiree of the Deaf and Dumb Association. The chair was occupied by Dr. Douglas, Great King street, and the company numbered about one hundred in all. After an excellent tea had been enjoyed, the Chairman briefly addressed the company. He began by expressing the pleasure he felt in being present at such a meeting; and said he was very glad to know the deaf and dumb in the city had an Association for social intercourse and mutual improvement. He also stated that he understood one of the objects they had in view was to erect or purchase a hall in the central part of the town, where they could hold their meetings during the week, and also have divine service on Sunday. They had already obtained the nucleus of a fund which they contemplated devoting to this purpose, and he had no doubt if they were to make an appeal to the public they would obtain assistance in this laudable endeavor. Mr. James Graham, a deaf mute, and the President of the Association, next gave an account of the origin and objects of the society. It was founded in 1863 for the purpose of mutual improvement by lectures by the members, and by friendly discussion of various questions. At

first there was a large attendance, but latterly their numbers had decreased in consequence of many of the members leaving the city, and from their not having an opportunity of making the existence of the society widely known. He expressed a hope that their present meeting might be the means of adding largely to the membership. Addresses were thereafter delivered by Mr. John Graham and William Matheson, members of the society, and by Mr. Miller, of the City Mission, and Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood also acted as interpreter throughout the evening, repeating in the manual language the addresses of the Chairman and others, while he read those of the members of the society for the benefit of their friends present. At the close, hearty votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, Mr. Wood, and others for their services. —*Edinburgh paper, 1866.*

A gentleman, an acquaintance of the celebrated French authoress, Mme Beaumont, was about making a pleasure trip on the river with a party of friends. Everything was ready, and he was just entering the boat, when his sister, a deaf mute, came suddenly and most anxiously running along, and seizing her brother's arm and coat, tried to keep him back; but finding this unavailable, she threw herself at his feet, and taking hold of his knees, expressed, by the most imploring gestures, her wish that he should desist from going on the water. Touched by the painful, entreating expression in the face and posture of the deaf mute, several persons joined in the prayers of the poor, unfortunate girl, and her brother finally yielded to her wishes. It was fortunate he did so, for the boat had gone but a short distance on the water when a sudden gust of wind made it capsize. Several of the company found a watery grave, and he, who could not swim, would no doubt have met with the same fate, if his sister, by some divine presentment, had not prevented his going.

Amongst other things at the great Paris Exposition next spring, will be entire pieces played in pantomime by deaf and dumb actors, to demonstrate the perfection to which the education of that important class has now been carried.

**LARGE BEQUEST FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.**—The public of Dundee, and more especially those interested in that unfortunate class of our fellow creatures, the deaf and dumb, will learn with much satisfaction that the late James Key, Esq., of Logie Park, Lochee, after leaving handsome legacies to his servants and others, has bequeathed the residue of his estate—amounting, it is supposed, to several thousand pounds—to trustees, to assist in the maintenance and education of poor deaf and dumb children resident in Forfarshire. The deceased gentleman, we understand, when a child, was afflicted with a fever which left him deaf, and consequently dumb. His father, a very intelligent man, wisely sent him, when he grew older, to the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Edinburgh, where he received an excellent education, and became, in particular, a beautiful, expeditious, and accurate writer. Grateful for the benefits he had received in Edinburgh, Mr. Key always took a deep interest in the education and welfare of the deaf and dumb in Dundee. It is not surprising, therefore, that he has left the bulk of his property for the purposes we have mentioned. —*Dundee Advertiser of April, 1866.*

**THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE DEAF MUTES.**—A Paris letter writer describes a visit paid by the Empress Eugenie to the Imperial Institution for the deaf and dumb, which was placed under her especial patronage by the decrees of August 15, 1865. By the system adopted in this institution, of teaching the inmates to watch the movements of a person's lips when speaking, a great proportion of the pupils have learned to catch the sense of what is said, and have

acquired the art of forming articulate sounds. Thus several among the deaf and dumb teachers understood what the Empress said to them, and replied in a distinct voice to her questions. Some of the boys acted a scene taken from one of Raine's tragedies with much variety and expression in their gestures and attitudes, and the spectators followed their pantomimic representation with the greatest ease. The children were so delighted by the Empress' visit, and so fully appreciated her kindness of manner and the interest with which she entered into every detail of their studies and recreation, that several among them of themselves wrote on the black-boards in the school-room the expression of their gratitude and joy.

**DEAF MUTES IN ITALY.**—According to the last Italian census there are 17,785 deaf and dumb people in the whole of Italy, excluding Venetia. Of these the greatest number are in Piedmont and Liguria, where there is one deaf and dumb person in every 850 inhabitants. In the Romagna the proportion is only one-fifth—one in every 4064 inhabitants.

We should hope there was a mistake in the figures. We cut the above from a Philadelphia paper, and if it is correct, there are more deaf and dumb people in Italy than there are in the United States, which we cannot understand.

**AN ITINERANT IMPOSTOR.**—The traveling public are daily solicited to assist a person who circulates upon the railway trains running from N. Y. city, having a card with the following inscription:

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The bearer of this card is a deaf and dumb boy, who was in the battle of Fort Steadman, Petersburg, Va., July 14th, 1864. He got deaf and dumb in the defence of his country. To-day he is without a cent to help himself. Those who give a few cents will receive his thanks. I have known him for some time.  
R. E. FENTON, Governor of New York."

It is hardly necessary to add that this is a shameful fraud, and nothing but the boldness with which it is practiced gives it the semblance of probability. We learn that the youthful impostor operates chiefly upon the New Jersey trains.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It would be well for the public to avoid giving any assistance to any, either real or pretended mutes, who go about begging for a living, no matter what excuse they make.

### LIVE WITHIN YOUR MEANS.

We don't like stinginess—we don't like economy when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notion that the poor man should hitch himself to a post and stand still while the rest of the world moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself every amusement, every recreation, every comfort, that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to make an iceberg of himself, to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellows, and to deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions, merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about. But there is an economy which is every man's duty, and which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with happiness, and which must be practiced if the poor man would secure independence. Wealth does not make the man, we admit, and never should be taken into the account, in our judgment of men; but competence should always be secured, when it can be, by the practice of economy and self-denial only to a tolerable extent. It should be secured, not so much for others to look upon, or to raise us in the estimation of others, as to secure the consciousness of independence, and constant satisfaction which is derived from its acquirement and possession.

—Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable and an inferior acceptable.

**A DEAF MUTE SPY.**—A deaf mute, named Hardy, about twenty-two years of age, was arrested in Gen. Sherman's camp, Aug. 15th, 1862, as a spy. He was very observing and inquisitive, and suspicions were at once aroused. He was conveyed to the city and placed in custody. He professed to reside in Russellville, Ky., and was on his way to visit friends in Liberty, Va. There was some reason for believing that the rebel leaders resorted to this means of obtaining intelligence of the movements and strength of the Government troops.



At Bryant's Pond, Me., Sept. 26th, 1866, Freeland Perkins to Joanna Glines. Both graduates of the American Asylum.

At Delavan, Wisconsin, June 11th, 1863, James A. Dudley, (graduate of the Wisconsin Institution,) to Miss Flora C. Virgil, (Indiana Institution,) and assistant matron of the Wisconsin Institution.

At Geneva, Wisconsin, July 17, 1866, Mr. George Taylor to Miss Adelia Perry, both graduates of the Wisconsin Institution.

At West Tisbury, Mass., Dec. 16, 1865, Mr. Eugene Trask, of Deerfield, Mass., to Miss Rebecca T. West, of Chilmark, Mass. Both graduates of the American Asylum.

At Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, March 26, 1866, Mr. Charles F. Tuttle of Mobile, Ala., to Miss Amanda J. Parsons, of Troy, Ohio. Both graduates of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

At Mobile, Ala., Nov. 14th, 1866, Mr. William Williams, of Brandon, Miss., to Miss Fannie A. Roberts, of Mobile. Both graduates of the Kentucky Institution. Miss Roberts is a cousin of Mr. John Blount, a late teacher in the above Institution.

At Gardiner, Me., May 28th, 1866, Mr. William E. Richards, of Portland, Me., (semi-mute,) to Miss Esther A. Wakefield, of Gardiner, (American Asylum.) Residence, Saccarappa, Me.

At Boston, Mass., Dec. 25th, 1865, Mr. Owen Cox, (American Asylum, 1846,) to Miss Eliza Mahony, (American Asylum, 1844.) Residence, Charlestown, Mass.

At Morris, Indiana, June 26th, 1864, Mr. Joseph H. Vance, (Ohio Institution) to Miss Adaline Bailey, (hearing) both of Morris.

At Olney, Illinois, Dec. 18, 1866, Desmond E. Hall, (Ohio Institution) to Miss Emma Gunn, (Indiana and Illinois Institutions).

Dec. 25, 1866, Cheniah C. Wright, to Miss Rachel E. Whiting, both of Indiana Institution.

Jacob Arnott, to Miss Aurilla S. Eldred, both of the Indiana Institution.

At Orland, Indiana, Miss Laura H. Cutler, (Indiana Institution,) to a hearing man.

At Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1862, Samuel Wilkinson, of Fall River, (American Asylum,) to Miss Emily Martin, (hearing,) of Littleton, Mass. Residence, Fall River, Mass.



At Bowdoin, Me., Oct. 21, 1865, Mr. Charles C. Chandler, aged 22. He was run over by a heavy cart which injured his spine so badly that he soon lost his sight, and his sufferings were great, and increased till death relieved him—some four weeks after the accident.

At Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 11th, 1867, Mrs. Delia C. Fay, wife of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, aged 23.

At Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 6th, 1864, Geo. T. son of George B. (American Asylum,) and Susan E. Keniston, aged 4 years, 8 months.

At Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 8, 1862, Jane Hooper, (American Asylum,) wife of Mr. Nathan P. Morse, (American Asylum,) aged 36 years.

At Morris, Indiana, Jan. 18th, 1866, Adaline, wife of Joseph Vance, aged 21 years.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 16th, 1866, Adam B. Kauffman, (Ohio Institution,) aged 21 years.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1866, Henry Jarvis, third son of James and Ellen Glass, aged 2 years.

At the Kentucky Institution, Danville, Ky., March 24th, 1863, James Harrison Reed, of Frankfort, Ky., aged 28 years.

At Biddleford, Me., Feb. 10th, 1867, Wm. T. Lemont, (American Asylum,) aged 31 years. He had been an invalid nearly eight years. His end was peace.

At Belfast, Me., Aug. 21, 1865, Sarah M. (hearing,) wife of Charles A. Brown, (American Asylum.)